MAY 26, 1775. THE NUMBER 17.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

LONDON, *March* 18.

THE money iſſued for ſecret ſervice (as it is termed) for the years 1773 and 1774, appears to amount to more than 1,600,000 l. ſterling.

The ſinking fund, brought in the year 1774 to account to the exchequer, is 2,700,000 l. juſt 650,000 l. more than in the year 1764.

The Creole, Allen, from Virginia to London, foundered in the weſtern ocean, and all the crew periſhed.

On Friday arrived in Three Horſeſhoe court, Cowcroſs, a woman who has walked from Monmouth (130 miles) to ſee her daughter. She is in the 105th year of her age, and declares ſhe will walk home again.

Extract of a letter from Mexico, *Nov.* 26.

"A King's frigat is juſt arrived in the port of St. Blas, who departed on the 13th of June, in the preceding year, from Monterey, having proviſions for a year. The object of his miſſion was to reconnoitre the American coaſts to the higheſt latitudes poſſible. This frigat having reached to 56 degrees N. ſailed for the coaſt he had diſcovered, at the height of 55 degrees 43 minutes, where he diſcovered ſeveral white and fair Indians, who approached the frigat with 30 canoes, without ſhewing the leaſt fear, and gave to the ſailors, in exchange for ſome clothes, a ſpecies of knit covering, which they wore, ſome of which have been ſent to the King. They are curiouſly made, of fine wool; it however cauſes ſome inquiry how they came by it, as ſheep are not natives of that climate. Night coming on, the Indians left them. The Captain propoſed ſtaying longer; but a gale ſpringing up, he was obliged to leave the place. This is the ſame coaſt which Capt. Tichivikow diſcovered, on his firſt expedition to Kamſchatka.

"The above frigat alſo diſcovered another coaſt in 49 degrees, where he treated with the Indians, who came in their canoes, but were naked. He alſo diſcovered land between 39 and 40 degrees; but his want of neceſſaries, and the great ſickneſs among his crew, obliged him to bear away.

"This is the firſt expedition that has been ſet on foot by the Spaniards in the South Seas; but it will certainly be followed by others, as there are now ſeven marine officers in the port of St. Blas."

The Court of Directors of the Eaſt India company received the following account, which was brought over land, dated Baſſora, Nov. 19, 1774. A few days ago one of our largeſt ſhips, named the Middleton, was totally loſt on the Arab coaſt, near Muſcat, on her paſſage from Bengal to Baſſora, with a cargo on board valued at 80,000 l. ſterling.

A letter from Rome ſays: "The Pope elect is an enemy to the Stuarts, on which account the Chevalier de St. George, and his Lady, left that capital as ſoon as the election was declared. A report prevails, that Cardinal York will retire."

They write from Conſtantinople, that a large caravan from Bagdat, conſiſting of 1500 laden camels, going to Damaſcus, was plundered near Palmyra by Sheck Tyawr, chief of the Amizy Arabs; 600 Perſians, who accompanied it, going to Mecca, were likewiſe ſtripped, among whom were ſome perſons of diſtinction. It is ſaid 200 perſons died of the cold, after the caravan was plundered.

Mr. Robert Perreau, the apothecary, and one of the unhappy brothers now under confinement for forgery, has refuſed every kind of ſuſtenance from the firſt day of his commitment to the preſent hour, being reſolutely determined to prevent an ignominious exit, by thus ſtarving himſelf to death.

Yeſterday morning a journeyman barber, having a large quantity of cantharides given him by a woman, for love powder, died raving mad, at his lodging in Fiſhers alley, Moorfields.

The number of veſſels, of different nations, that have paſſed the Sound in the year 1774, amount to 8084.

On Thurſday night laſt, about 9 o'clock, Mr. Hodges, of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and another Gentleman, returning to that place from Perſhore (Mr. Hodges being in high ſpirits, and ſinging "tally-ho! tally-ho!") they were accoſted by a ſingle highwayman with "damn you, I'll tally-ho you, deliver your money," and at the ſame time clapping a piſtol to Mr. Hodges's breaſt, robbed him and his companion of their money. However, by a ſpeedy purſuit, he was taken and committed to Worceſter jail, to take his trial at the enſuing aſſizes, which commence the 11th inſtant.

Monday a French cook was ſuddenly diſmiſſed from a noble family, in Groſvenor ſquare. Previous to his diſmiſſion, a very critical and exact inquiſition was made into the *preſent ſtate* of his two large cheſts; when, to the amazement of the ſpectators, a ſtock ſufficient to ſet up a tolerable cook's ſhop was diſcovered, viz. hams, ſalt beef, pork, bacon, ſpices, &c. articles he had occaſionally withdrawn from the liberality of the family, to the no ſmall mortification and diſappointment of the half-ſtarved Engliſh ſervants.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following picture of the times: A full ſenate, but no repreſentatives of the people; places of publick diverſion full, churches empty; markets crowded, proviſions dear; money plenty, but in few hands; great exports, but ſmall returns; priſons crowded, juſtice aſleep; great cultivation, and greater foreſtalling; a few perſons amazingly rich, the generality wretchedly poor; in a word, a great appearance of riches, but no reality.

It is a fact, that a great qnantity of the ſhip biſcuit lately baked to be carried to America has been made of flour brought from that country.

Monday an attempt was made by the priſoners in the new jail, Southwark, to make their eſcape; when the guards were ſent for, ſeveral ſhot fired, three perſons killed, and the intended eſcape prevented.

March 20. It is talked of (but upon what foundation we do not pretend to ſay) that General Gage will be created an Iriſh peer; and that the Britiſh Parliament will grant him 1000 l. a year for life. If this report ſhould be true, we may juſtly ſay, *Gracious is the King, and bountiful his people.*

Col. Barre, it is rumoured, intends embarking about the ſame time that the three general officers do, but for what purpoſe it is not even hinted at. The people, however, will be gueſſing; but we do not venture to ſay what.

A letter from Liſbon ſays: "It is impoſſible, with the greateſt ſtrength of underſtanding, to dive into the politicks of this court. Spain and Portugal were a few months ſince at variance, but now they are very ſtaunch friends; and, if report ſays true, are laying their heads together for an adventure on the continent of America, which muſt ſoon be made publick."

It is ſaid a remonſtrance was laſt week received from the court of Spain, with reſpect to our troops that have orders to embark for America, and the ſhips of war which are under ſailing orders. The Spaniards, it ſeems, have made a plea of this, pretending to be dubious of their deſtination; and, in conſequence, they have ſent a very great naval and military armament to the Weſt Indies.

March 29. A more correct account of what paſſed at the Houſe of Commons, on Monday laſt, relative to the motion made by Mr. Hartley. As ſoon as the honourable member had finiſhed his ſpeech, he made the following motion: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to give orders that letters of requiſition be written to the ſeveral provinces of his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America, to make proviſion for the purpoſe of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations, and that his Majeſty will be pleaſed to order all ſuch addreſſes as he ſhall receive in anſwer to the aforeſaid requiſitions to be laid before this Houſe." After debating the matter about two hours and a half, and entertaining the Houſe with a few old American ſtories, which every member by this time has told to his wife and family ten times over, the queſtion was put, and it paſſed in the negative, without troubling the Houſe with a diviſion.

Mr. Hartley being determined not to be outdone by his friend Burke, gave the Houſe to underſtand he had a ſtring of motions to follow the one already moved, and which are briefly as follows: Motion the 2d. "That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend, for three years, the Boſton port act." The queſtion was put, and it paſſed in the negative.

Motion the 3d. "That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend, for two years, the act for the better adminiſtration of juſtice in America." The queſtion being put, this paſſed likewiſe in the negative.

Motion 4th, and laſt. "That leave be given to bring in a bill to ſuſpend the Maſſachuſett's charter act, for three years." The queſtion was put, and it ſhared the ſame fate with the reſt.

The reports from the committee on the bill for reſtraining the trade of New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, &c. will come on this day in the Houſe of Commons.

Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons broke up about 7 o'clock, and adjourned till this day.

The farther conſideration of the American merchants petition is put off till Monday next.

Yeſterday the American mutiny bill was read a ſecond time in the Lower Aſſembly, and committed.

Their Majeſties, we hear, will ſpend very little of their time this ſummer at Richmond. The reaſon is apparent.

A great foreign perſonage is expected to ſpend ſome months in England this ſummer, and it is ſaid that his reſidence will be at Kenſington.

It is now certain, that the enſlavers of America do not find the reduction of the colonies ſo eaſy a buſineſs as they at firſt fondly apprehended. The premier may prate away very ſpeciouſly, to ſuch people as are weak enough to eſteem him an oracle, at St. James's, Downing ſtreet, or St. Stephen's; but they will find that his plans of deſpotiſm, however plauſible by his fireſide, are not practicable in the field. He ſhould have remembered the proverb, "A man may take his horſe to the water, but he can't make him drink."

Many are the conjectures about Lord Stormont's coming to England, at this time; but, as yet, it does not appear that any of them are juſt ones. One thing, however, is certain, that his Lordſhip would not have left France but upon buſineſs of the utmoſt conſequence, ſince he is to go back again to be preſent at the coronation; but whether that buſineſs concerns the publick, or only himſelf, is not known. Some affirm, that his journey here was merely to provide ſnch things as are eſſentially neceſſary to ſupport the character of the King of England's repreſentative at the above grand ceremony.

There never was known leſs buſineſs, of late years, at the water-ſide, than at preſent; a truth fatally felt by all perſons who have any buſineſs at our publick wharfs and quays, eſpecially in the Weſt India ſtland and American trade, and government will inevitably feel it in the decay of the revennes. But what of that? Some people, to carry a deſperate point, will often ſacrifice an immediate intereſt, and be content (like the envious man in the fable) to loſe one eye, that their ſuppoſed adverſary may loſe both.

It is no leſs ſtrange than true, that notwithſtanding the late diſtreſſes of the Eaſt India company, which obliged them to borrow a large ſum of money from government, that there was *then*, and is *now* due to them, 160,000l. from the French court, and 139,000l. from ours; yet the latter is poſitively refuſed to be accounted for, and the former has wanted the common interference of our ambaſſadour at Paris to preſs them on that head.

The Miniſtry, it ſeems, have ſo high an opinion of Dr. Johnſon's pamphlet called *Taxation no tyranny*, as being ſo admirably calculated to promote their deſigns, that orders have been given for ſeveral thouſand copies of it to be properly diſtributed in England, Ireland, and America, *gratis*.

A parliamentary wonder. A bill was ſent from the Houſe of Commons to the Lords, for puniſhing the four New England provinces, after proof, examination, and defence. The pains and penalties in the above bill were extended by the Houſe of Lords to five other provinces, without examination, proof, inquiry, or hearing the parties accuſed.

A parliamentary blunder. The Houſe of Commons ſent a bill to the Lords, entitled "An act for reſtraining the trade, and prohibiting the fiſhery of Maſſachuſetts Bay, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, and Providence." The Houſe of Lords, without altering the title of the bill, extended the proviſions of it to New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina. Thus the title of the bill ſays one thing, and the proviſions of the bill another; and thus one roll of parchment contains a parliamentary *wonder*, and a parliamentary *blunder*, unequalled in point of equity, form of proceeding, uſage, propriety, or common ſenſe, in the annals of Great Britain.

Conſiderable damage was ſuſtained on Monday night among the ſhipping, occaſioned by the violence of the wind. A Dutch veſſel broke from her mooring, and ran foul of a ſhip's hawſer, by which ſhe was overſet, and three men drowned; ſeveral of the ſmall craft and wherries were ſunk, and daſhed to pieces.

Yeſterday morning ſome deſpatches were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office from the Hague, ſnid to contain certain important matters from Poland.

A very numerous meeting of the livery of London aſſembled laſt night at the Half Moon tavern, Cheapſide, when a motion was made by Mr. Maſkall, "that the "Lord Mayor might be requeſted to grant "a common-hall, for the purpoſe of con-"ſidering of a petition to the throne in "behalf of America." Mr. Stone objected to the motion, contending "that a "previous meeting of the livery ought firſt "to have been held." His objection, however, was over-ruled; and the motion, on a diviſion, paſſed in the affirmative,

Our national financiers have at length graciouſly determined, that there ſhall be no ſtate lottery this year.

The ſtocks have fallen one per cent. ſince Monday, in conſequence of ſome advices received from America.

The ſhip Jeanie, juſt arrived in Clyde from Virginia, brings advices of the 9th of February. The following is an extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Glouceſter, in Virginia, to his friend in Edinburgh, dated Feb. 9th: "If the American acts "are repealed, I ſhall expect the goods I "ordered; but if the acts are not repeal-"ed, by no means ſend the goods, as "the Americans ſtand firm to the reſolves "of the Congreſs. All the counties in "Virginia are forming companies of men; "and committees are daily meeting, who "diſtreſs thoſe merchants who ſell goods "at a higher rate than before the non-"importation ſcheme took place. To-"bacco will be very high this ſpring, and "has already riſen conſiderably."

Advice is received that an earthquake has lately deſtroyed great part of the fortifications at Oran, and made other conſiderable deſtruction along the ſhores of Barbary.

They write from Hamburg, that in conſequence of ſome freſh inſults which the Dutch flag has received from the Emperour of Morocco's cruiſers, four Dutch ſhips of war of ſuperiour force have received orders to ſail immediately for the Mediterranean, to prevail on the Emperour to do juſtice to the ſtates ſubjects.

Proper veſſels are now ſtationed off all the Dutch ports, with expreſs orders to watch the motions of all ſhips which ſail from thence, to ſearch ſuch as are ſuſpected, and not to leave them till they arrive at the place of deſtination.

The Cerberus is under orders to ſail for America, with the general officers, on the 8th of April.

Friday ſe'nnight was decided at Roſs, in Herefordſhire, an extraordinary bett, between an Engliſh Jew barber and a waterman. The Jew was to run three miles, while the waterman rowed a ſmall boat five. The latter won by two minutes only.

The Elizabeth, Johnſon, from Maryland, is arrived at Barcelona, after throwing part of the cargo overboard.

Monday arrived at Dover the Rowley, Capt. Hagan, from St. Kitt's, being the firſt ſhip with new ſugars from that iſland this year, and brings advice of a very plentiful crop on that iſland.

The ingenious Mrs. Wright, from North America, who has taken ſuch exact likeneſſes of his Majeſty, Lord North, Governour Pownal, and others, has lately taken a moſt extraordinary likeneſs of that great friend to the Britiſh conſtitution, and Engliſh liberties, Mr. Hutchinſon, late Governour of Boſton, in New England, and author of the much admired hiſtory of that country. This buſt, on the pedeſtal of which is a moſt elegant inſcription, ſuppoſed to have been written by Mr. Mauduit, ought to be placed in the Britiſh muſeum, to perpetuate a remembrance of the man who has ſo eſſentially and diſinterreſtedly ſerved his King and country on the moſt trying occaſions.

To-morrow evening will be debated at the Crown tavern, Bow lane, the following queſtions, viz. "Has not the traffick on the national debt proved the cauſe of the decay of private credit in theſe kingdoms?" "Is a ſtate of nature a ſtate of war?"

The following robbery, which borders rather on the marvellous, we are told is abſolutely true. A few nights ago, a well dreſſed ſharper obſerving a ſervant maid converſing with a young man two doors from her miſtreſs's houſe, and that ſhe had left the ſtreet door open, took the opportunity of ſlipping in, and ſtepped into a parlour, where an elderly Lady was ſitting by the fire, with two candles on the table in ſilver candleſticks. Without the leaſt ceremony, he takes a chair, ſets himſelf oppoſite to her, and began with ſaying: Madam, if you pleaſe, I will tell you an odd ſtory which happened, a few nights ago, to a very worthy woman in our neighbourhood. Her ſervant maid was talking at a diſtance to a ſilly fellow, as your own ſervant now is, and had left her own door open; in the interim, in ſlips a ſharper, as I may do, and walks into a room where her miſtreſs, good woman, was ſitting before the fire with two candles on a table in ſilver candleſticks, as you may now do. Well, he had not ſat much longer than I have done with you before he takes one of the candles out of the candleſtick, ſnuffed it out, and put the candleſtick into his pocket, as I may do now. The good woman was planet-ſtruck, as you may be; upon which he takes out the other candle, as I may do, puts the other candleſtick into his pocket, as I ſhall do, and then wiſhed her a good-night, which I do moſt ſincerely wiſh you. He was going out of the door when the maid had finiſhed her converſation, and was coming up the ſteps; he accoſted her, with ſaying, "my dear, your miſtreſs has rung twice for you;" and wiſhing her a good-night, went clear off with the candleſticks.

Laſt week was privately interred at Kentiſh town the corps of the celebrated Miſs Maſon, who died the week before at Bologne in Fance, and was brought hither in the Bologne packet, Capt. Henry Meriton, with whom ſhe went for the recovery of her health, but alas in vain! for ſhe, like the late Lucy Cooper, reſigned her breath condemning the vanity of a gay life, and we may ſay exhorting her ſex to live virtuous, it being the only road to happineſs.

NEWCASTLE, *March* 25. On Monday laſt, three troops of Scotch Grays marched into this town from Durham, where they are to remain till farther orders. By ſuch a frequent unneceſſary uſe of the military power, they will be taught to conſider their intereſt as diſtinct from that of their fellow ſubjects, and will at length proceed with cool indifference to butchery and bloodſhed. Upon leſs provocation, we may have the horrid maſſacre of Hexham revived, to refreſh our memories with what the ſoldiery can do againſt an unarmed multitude.

We are credibly informed, that as ſoon as the wind is fair a man of war will make its appearance at Shields, ſo that Newcaſtle, in fact, will be a kind of Boſton, attacked by land and water; and in this caſe, as well as that of the unhappy Americans, it is to be feared that the bitter pill preſcribed by theſe deſperate phyſicians muſt be ſwallowed.

Monday ſe'nnight the ſervant maid of a certain perſon, not far from Dockwray's ſquare, North Shields, was ordered by her *humane* miſtreſs to clean the windows of a room three ſtories high, although the wind blew violently; from whence ſhe fell, broke her thigh bone, and ran the iron paliſades into her neck.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 5.

MONDAY last the General Assembly of this province met here, pursuant to adjournment.

A message from the Governour to the Assembly.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE ordered the secretary to lay before you a resolution entered into by the British House of Commons, the 20th of February last*, relative to the unhappy differences subsisting between our mother country and her American colonies. You will perceive, by this resolve, not only a strong disposition manifested by that august body to remove the causes which have given rise to the discontents and complaints of his Majesty's subjects in the colonies, and the dreadful impending evils likely to ensue from them, but that they have pointed out the terms on which they think it just and reasonable a final accommodation should be grounded.

Let me earnestly entreat you, Gentlemen, to weigh and consider this plan of reconciliation, held forth and offered by the parent to her children, with that temper, calmness, and deliberation, that the importance of the subject, and the present critical situation of affairs, demand. Give me leave to observe, that the colonies, amidst all those complaints, which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country, to whose protection and care they owe not only their present opulence, but even their very existence. On the contrary, every state and representation of their supposed grievances, that I have seen, avows the propriety of such a measure, and their willingness to comply with it.

The dispute then appears to me to be brought to this point: Whether the redress of any grievances the colonists have reason to complain of shall precede, or be postponed to, the settlement of that just proportion which America should bear towards the common support and defence of the whole British empire.

You have, in the resolution of the House of Commons (which I have authority to tell you is entirely approved by his Majesty) a solemn declaration, that an exemption from any duty, tax, or assessment, present or future, except such duties as may be expedient for the regulation of commerce, shall be the immediate consequence of proposals on the part of any of the colony legislatures, accepted by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, to make provision, according to their respective circumstances, for contributing their proportion to the common defence, and the support of civil government of each colony.

I will not do you so much injustice, Gentlemen, as to suppose you can desire a better security for the inviolable performance of this engagement than the resolve itself, and his Majesty's approbation of it, gives you. As you are the first Assembly on the continent to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of your counsels; and you will be deservedly revered, to the latest posterity, if, by any possible means, you can be instrumental in restoring the publick tranquillity, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

May 2, 1775. JOHN PENN.

A message to the GOVERNOUR *from the* ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Honour,

WE have taken into our serious consideration your message of the 2d instant, and "the resolution of the British House of Commons therein referred to."

Having "weighed and considered this plan, with the temper, calmness, and deliberation, that the importance of the subject and the present critical situation of affairs demand," we are sincerely sorry that *we* cannot "think the terms pointed out" afford "a just and reasonable ground for a final accommodation" between Great Britain and the colonies.

Your Honour observes, "that the colonies, amidst all those complaints which a jealousy of their liberties has occasioned, have never denied the justice or equity of their contributing towards the burthens of the mother country;" but your Honour must know, that they have ever unanimously asserted it as their indisputable right that all aids from them should be their own free and voluntary gifts, not taken by force, nor extorted by fear.

Under which of these descriptions the "plan held forth, and offered by the parent to her children," at this time, with its attendant circumstances, deserves to be classed, we choose rather to submit to the determination of your Honour's good sense, than to attempt proving by the enumeration of notorious facts, or the repetition of obvious reasons.

If no *other* objection to the "plan" proposed occurred to us, we should esteem it a dishonourable desertion of sister colonies connected by an union founded on just motives and mutual faith, and conducted by general councils, for a single colony to adopt a measure so extensive in consequence without the advice and consent of those colonies, engaged with us by solemn ties in the same common cause: For we wish your Honour to be assured, that we can form no prospect appearing reasonable to us, of any *lasting* advantages for *Pennsylvania*, however agreeable they may be at the beginning, but what must arise from a communication of rights and prosperity with the other colonies; and that if such a prospect *should be* opened to us, we have too sincere an affection for our brethren, and too strict a regard "for the inviolable performance of *our* engagements," to receive any pleasure from benefits equally due to them, yet confined to ourselves, and which, by generously rejecting them at present, may at length be secured to all.

Your Honour is pleased to observe, that as we are "the *first* Assembly on the continent to whom this resolution has been communicated, much depends on the moderation and wisdom of our counsels; and we shall be deservedly revered to the latest posterity, if, by any possible means, we can be instrumental in restoring the publick tranquillity, and rescuing both countries from the dreadful calamities of a civil war.

Your Honour, from your long residence and conversation among us, must be persuaded that the people we represent are as peaceable and obedient to government, as true and faithful to their sovereign, and as affectionate and dutiful to their superiour state, as any in the world; and though we are not inattentive to the approbation of "posterity," as it might reflect honour upon our country, yet higher motives have taught us, upon all occasions, to demonstrate, by every testimony, our devotion to our King and parent state.

Still animated by the same principles, and most earnestly desirous of enjoying our *former* undisturbed condition of dependence and subordination, productive of so many blessings to "both countries," we cannot express the satisfaction we should receive, "if, by any possible means," we could "be instrumental in restoring the publick tranquillity." Should such an opportunity offer, we shall endeavour, with the utmost diligence and zeal, to improve it; and to convince his Majesty, and our mother country, that we shall ever be ready and willing, with our lives and fortunes, to support the interest of his Majesty and that country, by every effort that can be reasonably expected from the most loyal subjects and the most dutiful colonists.

Until Divine Providence shall cause, in the course of his dispensations, such a happy period to arrive, we can only deprecate, and, if it be possible, strive by prudence to avoid, "the calamities of a civil war;" a "dreadful misfortune" indeed! and not to be exceeded but by an utter subversion of the liberties of America.

Signed by order of the House,

May 4, 1775. JOHN MORTON, Sp.

We are well informed, that the above message passed without one dissenting voice.

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* *The resolution of the House of Commons* (*alias*, *Lord North's* OLIVE BRANCH.)

That it is the opinion of this committee, that when the General Council and Assembly, or General Court, of any of his Majesty's provinces or colonies in America, shall propose to make provision, according to the conditions, circumstance, or situation of such province or colony, for contributing their proportion to the common defence (such proportion to be raised under the authority of the General Court or General Assembly of such province or colony, and disposable by Parliament) and shall engage to make provision also for the support of civil government, and the administration of justice in such province or colony, it will be proper, if such proposal shall be approved by his Majesty and the two Houses of Parliament, and for so long as such provision shall be made accordingly, to forbear, in respect of such province or colony, to lay any duty, tax, or assessment, or to impose any farther duty, tax, or assessment, except only such duties as it may be expedient to continue to levy or impose for the regulation of commerce; the neat produce of the duties last mentioned to be carried to the account of such province or colony respectively.

From a paper published monthly in the London Magazine, called HARLEQUIN.

TO Chudley court I next bent my steps, to visit the dead alive, and the living dead, at Mrs. Wright's; a Lady with the most piercing eye, and the soundest understanding, who, with an art peculiar to herself, makes men and women as natural as nature: And indeed there are many, if her time would allow her, that she would make better than nature hath already made them. Her faces I will answer for; and if she had the gift of *mending hearts*, she would be alone employed on the present Parliament, for surely St. Stephen's market had never such a shambles of putrid and contagious flesh. The pencil and chissel were designed for the artists of Rome and Athens, and they, in the early hour of the world, brought them rapidly to perfection, but this peculiar excellence of forming men and women in wax was reserved by the goddess of nature for the superiour genius of America*; and when we consider to what an amazing perfection she has brought this art, it rather perplexes our understanding to see compositions so immediately like ourselves. I mixed with a variety of fashionable people, who frequent this repository of curiosities; and I could not help smiling to hear and see her at work; for while the head lies upon her knee it hath so strongly a human appearance, that, at the first sight, it looks like a fresh head severed from the body. But the manner of her working up the features is wonderful; she always covers the wax with a cloth, and while the wax is warm and soft, and equal to any impression, she raises or depresses it at pleasure, and some of the strongest likenesses she hath done from memory only.

The time I did myself the pleasure to attend her, it was whimsical to hear her call for her ingredients. She was then upon a warriour's face, which was rather weather-beaten, and every minute she was asking for tobacco spittle to darken the complexion, or for vermilion for the cheeks; then calling to the servant for an eye, or inquiring for the last shoulders and ears she made. It was so extraordinary to see this new *Promethean composer*, that I was lost in admiration and amazement. I often lamented that she had not the gift of giving senses to her figures, for then she would be a patriot in the true sense of the word; for she might retain the likeness of the King, Lords, and Parliament, and yet send them all new and better heads, in exchange for those which are the wrong heads of these wrong times. The most striking likenesses which I observed in the room, and they were perfect as life, were the King, Queen, Lord Chatham, Mrs. Macaulay, Col. Barre, Lord North, Capt. Edward Thompson, Mr. Sharp, Governour Pownal, Mr. Hanway, Mr. Dingley, and she had *Wilkes's head* on her lap. Indeed he look-

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* *Mrs. Wright is an American.*

ed so like our patriot beheaded that I made a bow, leaped out of the window, jumped down the chimney of the presence chamber, and there I saw the supple Commons of England advance with their address to flatter his Majesty, that he was right in his American measures. I shook my head at him, and said, this is the first time you have been steady, but in a most palpable and unconstitutional errour. I then peeped about for my Lord Mansfield's *blue box*, and I met a riming page with it under his arm; I gave the court doll a slap on the delicate fingers; he dropped the box; I picked it up; but, for fear the contents may be as fatal as those of Pandora's, I have not yet been bold enough to open it, but whenever I do you shall know its contents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS the copartnership of *Inglis & Long* will expire on the 31st instant (*May*) those indebted to them, whose accounts are due, are requested to make payment at the ensuing meeting of the merchants; and all persons who have any demands against them are requested to bring them in, and they will be paid.

(6) INGLIS & LONG.

NORFOLK, *May* 16, 1775.

*** The business will be carried on after the 31st instant, on account, and in the name of, SAMUEL INGLIS.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Glocester* county, on the 14th of this instant (*May*) a negro man named NED, about 19 or 20 years of age, five feet two or three inches high, rather of a tawny complexion, has some ringworms on his face, and some white hairs in his head; his clothing was an old brown coat, and a yellow striped cotton waistcoat. I bought him last *March* at the sale of Mr. *John Sherwer*, in *James City* county, for *Mann Page*, junior, Esquire. He was brought from one of his quarters in *King William* county, and I have reason to believe that he will go to those parts, or to his mother, who lives with Mr. *Thomas Booth*, in *Richmond* town. Any person who will take up the said slave, and secure him so that I get him again, shall be paid 40*s*. by *Mann Page*, junior, Esquire, to whom the negro belongs.

(tf.) JAMES JONES.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Brunswick* county, near *Hicks's Ford*, a likely negro man named DAVID, about 22 years old, of a yellowish complexion, about five feet eight inches high, speaks slow, has a small piece out of the middle of his left ear, and has lost one of his great toes; had on, when he went away, a negro cotton jacket, check shirt, a pair of old black breeches, a pair of gray mixed worsted stockings, a pair of old shoes with steel buckles, and an old hat. He passes the roads in publick, on pretence of being about business, and is apt to change his name, and his owner's likewise. He was taken out of *Norfolk* jail the 8th of *May*, and made his escape that night. He will endeavour to get on board some vessel. I hereby forewarn all owners of vessels, and others, from conveying any such negro on board, and caution all owners of vessels to examine all negroes they receive. Whoever will apprehend the said negro, and bring him to me, shall be rewarded.

EDMUND WILKINS.

Buckingham *county*, *April* 25, 1775.

ALL *persons indebted to the store kept in this county, by the subscriber, on account of* George Murdoch *& co. merchants in* Glasgow, *are desired to pay their respective balances to* Donald M'Nicoll, *he being now appointed to receive, and duly authorised to discharge, them.*

GEORGE MURDOCH.

THE *freeholders of those counties and corporations, who may not yet have chosen deputies to represent them in a General Convention, are desired to do it without loss of time; as it is judged necessary, by some respectable Gentlemen, that all the deputies should be prepared to meet on the shortest notice. It is the wish and desire of the worthy Delegates from this colony, who are now attending the General Congress, that others may be chosen to supply their places, during their necessary absence.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 26, 1775.

I INTEND for *England* immediately after the *October* meeting of the merchants, in the *Neptune*, *Jonathan Punderson* commander. All persons who have any demands against the subscriber are requested, for the last time, to bring in their respective accounts, that they may receive payment; and those indebted are desired to come and settle, that his affairs may be adjusted before his departure.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

STRAYED *or* STOLEN, *from the subscriber in* Prince George *county, a dark iron gray* HORSE *about five feet high, five years old, has a lump on one of his fore legs (just below the knee) that is very perceivable, a long tail with the end white, one of his hind feet white, and one side of his rump grayer than the other. Likewise a dark chestnut sorrel,* HORSE *about four feet six or seven inches high, with a small star in his forehead, a hanging mane, and switch tail. Whoever brings the said horses to me, in* Prince George *county, shall have* 40*s*. *reward; and if stolen, on conviction of the thief,* 5*l*.

ROBERT BOLLING.

RUN *away the* 20*th of* March *last, a very black, large, likely, young negro man, named SELLOR. I bought him of the Reverend* John Brander *in* Bedford, *who bought him of one* Ransone *in* Glocester *county, on* North *river,* Kingston *parish, where I am sure the slave is. Whoever will bring him to me, in* James City *county, shall receive* 3*l*. *and all expenses.*

(6) JOHN AYLETT.

VIRGINIA, *to wit.*

At a general court held at the Capitol, *the* 13*th day of* April, 1775.

Joseph Wharton, of the city of *Philadelphia*, merchant, plaintiff, against *Richard Ford*, and Co. of the city of *London*, merchants, *George Moore*, and Co. of *Alicant*, merchants, *Peter Trotter*, and Co. merchants, *John Marsh*, Esq; and *John Syme*, Esq; defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendants, *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marsh*, being beyond sea, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered that the other defendant, who hath effects of the said *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marsh*, in his hands, as is suggested, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such effects, until the farther order or decree of this court; that the said defendants, *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marsh*, do appear here on the first day of the next court, to answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be within 15 days inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months successively, and published on some Lord's day, immediately after divine service, in the church of the parish of *St. Paul*, in the county of *Hanover*, and be also posted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamsburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

FOR CHARTER

To any part of BRITAIN,

An exceeding good vessel, burthen about 500 hhds. For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, *May* 3, 1775. (tf.)

HALIFAX, *April* 27, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony with all convenient speed.

GEORGE YUILLE.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for some years past, twelve or fourteen slaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Also a tract lying in the lower end of the said county, containing 1100 acres, and pleasantly situated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-house, with necessary offices, a fishing shore, and a lively fertility of soil, recommend the latter tract to any Gentleman who may be about to settle in life. Possession will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaser, or purchasers, who will have liberty of sowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any person who may be inclined to purchase the whole, or any part of the said tracts. Credit till the first of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.

(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON.

BENJAMIN GRYMES, jun.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *West Point*, in *King William* county, the 21st of last *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, six feet high, and stutters much; had on, when he went away, a suit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the said negro to me shall have 3*l*. reward, besides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10*l*. (tf.) JOHN WEST.

For SALE at *Tappahannock*,

AN *exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good house servant, understands taking care of horses, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaser is not perfectly satisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health.*

(tf.) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

To be SOLD *in* Amherst *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable grist-mill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorised to bargain for it, and will show it to any persons inclinable to purchase.

(tf.) CARTER BRAXTON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armistead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Essays, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*s*. 6*d*. per Annum, Advertisements inserted as usual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reasonable Terms.

Governour JOHNSTONE's *noble* SPEECH *on the queſtion for re-committing the addreſs, declaring the colony of* Maſſachuſetts Bay *in rebellion.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

BEFORE you pronounce this dreadful ſentence upon a meritorious, ſober, and induſtrious people, I hope the Houſe will indulge me with a few words in diſcharge of the duty I owe myſelf, and likewiſe with a view of tranſmitting my character fair to poſterity, when thoſe black ſcenes ſhall be examined without prejudice.

The real queſtion before us is, upon the proper meaſures to be purſued reſpecting our fellow ſubjects in America. In order to judge of this, we muſt conſider the real cauſe of diſpute: I ſay, the ſubſtantial difference turns on the right of taxation. Moſt of the advocates on the other ſide have endeavoured to ſlur this point, and alledge, "that the claims of the Americans extend far beyond this article, and that the act of navigation itſelf is in danger;" but it is impoſſible for a judicious mind to read the material papers, and not to ſee that this is illuſory. The Congreſs has expreſsly told us, "they are willing to acquieſce in thoſe laws which ſecure to us the monopoly of their trade, as neceſſary in the mutual connection;" and the inſtructions from Philadelphia, on which the proceedings of the Congreſs are chiefly formed, avow theſe doctrines in more full and explicit terms. This method of condemning men by inference and conjecture, contrary to their repeated declarations, I cannot approve. I ſhall therefore bend the whole force of my argument to the original cauſe of quarrel, taxation.

The great and only ſecret yet found out for preſerving the liberties of mankind from the encroachments of that power which is neceſſary for the executive in large kingdoms, is the power of the purſe. This was the ſubject of contention in the civil wars of Charles I. it is this privilege alone which makes the Houſe of Commons reſpectable; this was the point which Hampden obtained for us! and I leave every one acquainted with the hiſtory of thoſe memorable times to determine, in in his own mind, "whether we ſhould ever have enjoyed this bleſſing if he had tamely paid the tax, and had not reſiſted?" From this power we derive the certainty of aſſembling the repreſentatives of the people; by this, redreſs of grievances may precede ſupplies; and the ſecurity that the exerciſe will not be abuſed is derived from hence, that the Houſe cannot impoſe on others what they are not to feel themſelves. By the principles of the conſtitution, every man ſhould be repreſented; but the deviation from a rule too nice for practice is ſafely born, becauſe the intereſt of every particular member remains as a pledge that no individual can be overburthened. When this ſecurity is removed, there is no longer any ſafety for thoſe to whom the fact does not apply. What is the caſe reſpecting the Americans? Does any member feel himſelf affected by the impoſitions he ſhall lay on them? Nay, does not the contrary principle prevail? The more he ſhall burthen America, the more he will relieve himſelf. Judge Hobart ſays: "If an act of Parliament was made conſtituting a man a judge in his own cauſe, it would be void by the law of nature;" yet ſuch is the preciſe ſituation in which we contend we ought to be placed reſpecting the Americans, and for the denial of which we are ready to condemn our fellow ſubjects to all the tortures enacted by the laws of treaſon.

Let us look round, and view the fate of different ſtates that have yielded or preſerved the privileges for which the Americans contend. So ſoon as the Cortes loſt this power, their ſlavery was complete. Portugal has now no veſtige of this palladium. Here is tyranny ſupreme! In France, where the traces are left (as in the *Pays d'etat*) their happineſs is diſtinguiſhable from the miſery of other parts. In Britain, we are yet free; becauſe we retain it. In Holland, Switzerland, and the other ſtates of Europe, they are more or leſs ſo as they preſerve it.

What are the circumſtances that diſtinguiſh and protect the Britiſh colonies from thoſe of other nations? The repreſentatives of the people met in General Aſſembly, and the trial by jury. If the ſyſtem of taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain takes place, what being can be ſo credulous as to expect the Aſſemblies of the people will ever meet? And it is confeſſed, that admiralty courts, diſclaiming trials by jury, are neceſſary to enforce this ſpecies of taxation. Here then are all the eſſential privileges of an Engliſhman dependent on this queſtion; and the real intereſt of the ſtate is no way concerned in the contrary ſcale, ſince the proſperity of the colonies muſt ever prove the riches and glory of England. Nothing but the abſurd pride, or narrow ignorance of the preſent Adminiſtration, can be thrown into it. When once this ſyſtem takes place, we ſhall then feel the tyranny and oppreſſion of Governours, with all their train of dependents, as in the provinces of Rome, which are now quoted as an example.

Thus much, ſuppoſing the Americans right in the diſpute, as I believe they are; but ſuppoſing them wrong, I ſhall now ſtate their excuſe, and ſee what heart can condemn them, and retain any claims to humanity.

The queſtion concerning the right to tax the colonies, though clear to thoſe who are accuſtomed to think deeply on the principles of free governments, is difficult to common apprehenſions. Monteſquieu has obſerved, "that in deſpotiſm every thing ought to depend on two or three ideas;" as for inſtance, is there any thing ſo fit to ſolve this diſpute as the unity of the Britiſh empire, the ſupremacy of the legiſlative authority of Great Britain, the omnipotence of Parliament? Is there any man ſo ignorant, after having heard thoſe ſounding words, as not clearly to comprehend the whole of the controverſy? Plodding, thinking creatures, who are accuſtomed to conſider the complicated privileges in a free government, from whence the harmony of the whole ſprings, may be puzzled; but men, who have never diſturbed their repoſe with ſuch dry conſiderations, can have no doubt on the matter. Be that as it may, certain it is that the diſcuſſion of this moſt important queſtion was debated in this aſſembly by the greateſt abilities, after the fulleſt information, that ever accompanied any political queſtion. The deciſion was in favour of the Americans; the ſtamp act was repealed.

I admit, that "principles of expediency" are alledged as the reaſon, in the preamble of the bill; but the men who boldly denied, during this diſcuſſion, the power of taxing the colonies, as conſtitutionally exiſting in the Commons of Great Britain, namely, Lord Chatham and Lord Camden (men of extraordinary talents as ever adorned ſociety) the one was made Prime Miniſter; the other was created a Peer, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, the keeper of the King's conſcience! What American could have retained any doubt of his cauſe in the mind of his Majeſty, or the nation, after ſuch a deciſion? The compromiſing act ſoon followed (for the ſake of gratifying a party) violating all the principles of commerce and policy in the lump-giving drawbacks here, exacting duties there, committing the power and authority of the nation on ſubjects which never could produce any effectual revenue, and this in a manner that all men of ſenſe muſt ever condemn.

When the Americans ſaw, by this act of Parliament, that the queſtion was likely again to return upon them, in the progreſs of time, through the great ignorance or caprice of ſtateſmen, they met the poſition in its ſly, circuitous, queſtionable ſhape: They recurred to their old principles; they revolted againſt the preamble; they tranſmitted petitions; and, all failing, they entered into non-importation agreements. This produced Lord Hillſborough's circular letter, which I will repeat again and again, till a contrary conduct is purſued; for no ſatisfactory anſwer can be given about it, while the preſent doctrines are avowed. The Americans, thus fortified in their opinions concerning the point of taxation, are unanimouſly againſt our power from Nova Scotia to Georgia. If there be any doubt on this fact, why not call Governour Eden? We are told he lately arrived; it would have been becoming to have produced him. But I call on his relations, friends, or any man, to contradict me in this aſſertion, "that the Americans are unanimouſly againſt this power of taxation, as lodged in the Britiſh Parliament." They are reſolved to reſiſt; and ſince you have placed them in a ſituation, where they muſt either be rebels or ſlaves, the blame muſt lie with thoſe who have drove them to this dilemma.

In diſcuſſing the queſtion of reſiſtance, the Gentlemen of the other ſide have great advantages. We ſtand on difficult ground; ſince, from its nature, it never can be defined, or admitted as lawful. The firſt officer of the crown has fairly expreſſed my ideas on this ſubject. The principle ſhould never be extinguiſhed in any government, much leſs in a free country; the occaſion muſt ever be referred to the general feelings of mankind. Now, if depriving a trading town of its commerce, if cutting off whole ſocieties from the benefit of the elements which God has given them, if proceeding to deprive them of the fiſhery, their ſubſiſtence, if altering their charter, and annihilating all their rights, without hearing them in defence, if eſtabliſhing in their ſtead a new form of government, which leaves all things in confuſion, if erecting a ſyſtem of tyranny in their neighbourhood, and eſtabliſhing (not tolerating) all the abſurdities of the Roman Catholick religion, trial by jury diſmiſſed, Habeas Corpus denied, the repreſentatives of the people determined uſeleſs, inferiour duties levied by act of Parliament, in ſhort, precedents for the violation of every thing we hold moſt ſacred in this conntry; I ſay, if acts like theſe can vindicate reſiſtance, the Americans can quote them, and God and the world muſt judge between us. For my part, I conſider, with Lord Somers, that treaſon againſt the conſtitution is the firſt ſpecies of that crime. Acts of Parliament are ſacred things, and yet they may be made ſo grinding to the face of mankind that human nature will revolt at their ſeverity. Dudley and Empſom were hanged for acting according to act of Parliament,

I have now ſtated the arguments which ſhould induce you to pauſe at leaſt before you take this irretrievable ſtep. I ſhall examine next the conſequences.

Suppoſe we ſhould ſucceed in ſubduing the Americans, is it not clear from henceforward that we muſt govern them by military force? Muſt not our army be increaſed in proportion? While his Majeſty retains the power of moving his troops from one part of his dominions to another, can there be any ſafety for the liberties of this country? If the mortification begins at the extremities, will it not ſoon communicate to the centre? Every man acquainted with the hiſtory of nations muſt foreſee the conſequences. If we fail in the attempt, which is the happieſt event that can occur, what difficulties may not diſguſt, irritations, and all the horrours of civil war, engender? While the juſtice and moderation of this country are blotted from the face of the earth, and the accumulated expenſe, when the ſprings of riches are cut off, muſt ſhake publick credit to the very centre!

The noble Lord has hinted, "if repealing the tea tax would do, he would yield that;" and he ſpeaks even *faintly* on the power of taxation. If theſe are his principles, we are yet more inexcuſable. We are going to puniſh men for maintaining what we are ready to yield, and to engage the nation in endleſs expenſe for the ſake of a quiddity; ſince, whether renounced on the principles of expediency or right, the ſatisfaction muſt be equally complete to the Americans.

But the noble Lord alledges, that yielding the point of taxation would not now do. This is conjecture on his part, but at leaſt it would produce this good effect; we ſhould divide the Americans, we ſhould unite men in this country, and go to the conteſt in better hopes of ſucceſs. The proofs the noble Lord gives for his opinion are ſeveral indiſcreet acts, of different meetings, ſince the late confuſion in America. Such details never affect me; I think no concluſions can be drawn from them. In all civil wars, when the people are let looſe to reaſon on government, a thouſand abſurd doctrines are broached. Let us apply this to our own country; let us remember all the ridiculous circumſtances, which Hudibras has painted better than I can. But ſhould the great cauſe of liberty, in which our anceſtors were engaged, ſuffer from ſuch circumſtances? To their feelings we may truſt; on the reaſoning of the multitude there is little dependence. For my own part, I think, with Cardinal De Retz, "that any number above 100 is at beſt but mere mob." [*Here the Houſe felt the expreſſions as too ſtrong.*] It never could be my intention to apply the rule to this Houſe, long trained in form and diſcipline; though ſometimes there are doctrines and proceedings, even here, that would ſurpriſe a ſtranger into this belief.

But the noble Lord ſays, "why not petition firſt and acknowledge the right, and then we will grant relief?" Have they not petitioned? Is there a means of ſupplication and proſtration they have not tried? I am then convinced, they went to the Crown merely as a mode of introducing their petition here. Now you deny hearing their agents. An honourable Gentleman in adminiſtration ſays, "he wiſhed we had heard their petitions." Do not condemn them for not petitioning, till you have declared your reſolution to hear them. Can it be expected the Americans will act on the innuendoes of a miniſter? If you mean fair, why not declare your intentions by ſome binding act? After the Eaſt India company, who will truſt you? You invited them to petition under hopes and declarations, and afterwards made uſe of this very petition to deprive them both of their money and their privileges. In the ceded iſlands, you invited men to ſettle under the royal proclamation, and then levied four and a half per cent. on their produce, which procedure has lately been condemned in the courts of law. In Canada, you have been guilty of a greater violation, as liberty is dearer than property. Here you have deſpiſed the royal proclamation, and forfeited your engagements to mankind. I repeat it again, what man, or ſociety of men, can truſt you?"

The next objection to the Americans is the Congreſs. This is now termed an "illegal meeting." Government here lay by, with great expectation, waiting their reſolves. If they had been favourable to their views, or had any untoward circumſtances broke their union, we ſhould have had much eulogium on the Congreſs. Now they have come to reſolves favourable to the liberties of mankind, all is abuſe. I do not know by what law, except that of common ſenſe, mankind can be regulated on theſe occaſions. What kind of meeting can that be called which was held in this place at the Revolution, aldermen and old members of Parliament mixing in conſultation? The neceſſity on theſe occaſions gives riſe to the caſe. You wiſhed to know the ſenſe of the people of America: Was ever the judgment of a people ſo fairly taken? Firſt the occaſion is promulgated; the people chooſe repreſentatives; theſe chooſe deputies; the deputies in Congreſs publiſh their proceedings; each member returns to his reſpective colony, where his conduct is again approved! No place, no penſion, no bribe, to influence his election, or biaſs his vote. But even as to the legality: The manner of meeting is not new; government itſelf called a Congreſs in the laſt war, to apportion the quotas of men and troops.

One Gentleman has ſaid, "that our ſituation is quite new, and there is no example in hiſtory to direct our ſteps." I ſay there is a caſe directly ſimilar, but we are too conceited to profit from ſuch experience. Philip II. and his ſeventeen provinces, are the counterpart of what we are acting.

The debates in his council, on ſending the Duke of Alva into the Netherlands, are applicable in every part. He was adviſed by two ſenſible men to repair thither himſelf, and hear the complaints of his people before he came to ſuch raſh reſolves; but the majority ſaid, as in this caſe, that his glory was compromitted. It was not religion only, but taxing without conſent of their ſtates, that brought matters to the laſt extremity. The Duke of Alva, it is true, was victorious every where at firſt; but his cruelties were but ſowing the ſerpents teeth. The Gues, the beggars of the Briel, eſteemed at the time infinitely more deſpicable than the New Englandmen are repreſented, gave the firſt ſhock to the power of Spain. In comparing the probability of events, can any man ſay Great Britain has ſuch a proſpect of victory in the conteſt as Spain might then have expected? Yet we know the event, and how that mighty empire was rent in pieces. The preſent reſolution hurries us into that ſituation from which there is no retreating. It obliges the Americans immediately to act: By declaring them in rebellion, they muſt have recourſe to arms; all negotiation is cut off. I think the word rebellion both impolitick and unjuſtifiable. I beg to know what paper on your table can vindicate that term. The firſt law officer of the crown ſaid, "a number of men committing treaſon was rebellion." I differ from him in definition; according to my conception of the phraſe, they muſt be in military array, to effect ſome military purpoſe. One hundred men coining money are not in rebellion, though committing treaſon. Inſurrections to pull down encloſures is not rebellion, though deemed a conſtructive levying war. In the caſe of purchaſe and demerce for pulling down the meeting-houſes, they were convicted of treaſon; but no one ever thought of ſaying the confederates, or aſſociates, were in rebellion. I think we ſhould be very cautious how we criminate bodies of men on ſuch intelligence. I dare ſay the noble Lord has been deceived himſelf; but this I affirm, he has hitherto conſtantly deceived this Houſe. It appears to me, that no intelligence from General Gage can be depended on. I beg the Houſe will attend particularly to what I now ſay, before they engage their lives and fortunes. It appears General Gage has regularly deceived adminiſtration. No event has turned out as he foretold, or gave reaſon to hope; the next letter conſtantly contradicts the expectations raiſed by the former. He ſeems never to have known what they were about, no doubt groſsly impoſed on himſelf; but the facts are undeniable. When he firſt arrived, he writes "the malcontents were abaſhed, and the friends of government would ſoon appear." Next, "his expectations from the Aſſembly were diſappointed," and he diſſolves them in ſurpriſe. Then, "there would be no Congreſs;" next, though there would be a Congreſs, they would differ and diſagree." In ſhort, led on, and leading others, by vain expectations, till the very laſt letters, which announce a total diſaffection, and which I believe to be the true ſtate of the provinces.

Singling out the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay can anſwer no purpoſe, but to expoſe our partiality. It is the cauſe of all, and the other colonies can never be ſo mean as firſt to encourage and then deſert them before the general right is ſettled.

The noble Lord talks next of ſtopping their fiſheries; but he ſays, "the act is only to be temporary." Does the noble Lord think he can turn the channels of trade as eaſily as he can turn the majorities of this Houſe? To explain the idea, ſuppoſing the New England fiſheries ſtopped, their utenſils muſt waſte and deſtroy. But will the Engliſh merchant madly increaſe his ſtock, and fit out new ſhips, if the act is merely temporary? If it is perpetual, the people in America are ruined. The conſequence is, that the French muſt in the end reap the benefit of all this ſtrange policy.

We are conſtantly ſtating the great obligation we have conferred on the colonies by our former behaviour towards them. If it was ever ſo good, we can claim no merit from hence, in private or publick concerns, to do injury in future. They do not complain of your former behaviour; but they ſay, you have altered this very ſyſtem from whence you would now derive their ſubmiſſion.

There are two arguments of the noble Lord which I muſt remark upon before I ſit down. The firſt is, "the comparative view of taxation between this country and the colonies, according to the number of inhabitants." His Lordſhip ſays, "we pay about 25s. a-head, and they pay about 6d. Who is there ſo unacquainted with political arithmetick as not to know that the ſmall ſum people pay in taxation is often a proof of their poverty, and the large ſum a proof of their proſperity, by demonſtrating the riches from the greatneſs of the conſumption? Let this kind of reaſoning be applied to Ireland or Scotland, where we know the multitude to be poor in compariſon to the inhabitants of London, whom we know to be rich. Beſides, if the coloniſt does not pay in palpable caſh from his own hand, does not he pay all the taxes on the four millions

of manufactures he receives, and part of thoſe taxes on the raw materials he ſends hither?

The other argument is ſtill more extraordinary. The noble Lord ſays, "if we fail in our attempt of forcing America, we ſhall ſtill be in the ſame ſituation we are in at preſent." What! after our armies have been diſgraced, our fellow ſubjects deſtroyed, all the irritation of a civil war, publick confidence, and fair opinion loſt! Does the noble Lord think he will be in the ſame ſituation himſelf? I really ſpeak it with regret; for perſonally I have much regard for the noble Lord, and particularly becauſe I perceive, from his faint manner of ſtating his propoſitions, that they are not the dictates of his own mind, and that they are forced on him.

I cannot ſee my memorandums, and therefore I ſhall conclude by heartily concurring with the noble Lord who moved for the recommitment of this addreſs."

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 26.

WE hear that Doctor FRANKLIN, previous to his departure from London, cauſed his intentions of being preſent at the Philadelphia Congreſs to be announced to the Miniſtry; that, if they thought fit, they might make any objections to his conduct whilſt he was preſent to juſtify himſelf.

Laſt Monday, between 2 and 3 o'clock, we had three ſevere hail ſtorms, from the weſt, which quickly ſucceeded each other. The firſt laſted very near five minutes, and moſt of the ſtones were as big as pigeons eggs, ſome much larger. A great number of windows were broke, particularly at the palace, which loſt upwards of 400 panes. The gardens likewiſe ſuſtained a good deal of damage; and we hear that the ſtorm was very violent at Green Spring, and ſundry other places near town.

The Hanbury, Maynard, from London, bound for Maryland, put into Hampton a few days ago, in which came paſſenger Mr. LLOYD, a partner of Mr. Hanbury's. Captain Maynard left London the 3d of April, at which time the troops were not ſailed from Corke.---The civil liſt is again increaſed to a million of money!

The Bland, Danby, and Mars, Higginſon, from London, are arrived in James river; and the Virginia, Robertſon, from the ſame port, in York river.

Laſt Saturday James Hopkins was returned to the publick jail, from whence he made his eſcape ſome little time ago; he was taken up in Suſſex.

The ſame day Charles Moſs, from Albemarle, was committed, for breaking open a ſtable and ſtealing two horſes.

By the northern poſt, we have authentick intelligence that the Continental Congreſs ſat down at Philadelphia the 10th inſtant, and had choſen the Hon. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; their preſident, and Charles Thompſon, Eſq; ſecretary. The Virginia delegates were all ſafe arrived; and Benjamin Franklin, Eſq; lately from England, is added by the Pennſylvania Aſſembly as one of their delegates to attend the Congreſs, as alſo the Hon. Thomas Willing, Eſq; of Philadelphia, and James Wilſon, Eſq; of Carliſle.

A number of depoſitions have been laid before the Congreſs, relative to the late commencement of hoſtilities in Maſſachuſetts Bay, alſo an addreſs from the Provincial Convention of ſaid province; which are publiſhed by their order, and contradict General Gage's account of the provincials being the aggreſſors.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

WATERTOWN, *April* 26, 1775.

To the INHABITANTS *of* GREAT BRITAIN.

Friends and fellow ſubjects,

HOSTILITIES are at length commenced in this colony, by the troops under the command of General Gage; and it being of the greateſt importance that an early, true, authentick account of this inhuman proceeding, ſhould be known to you, the Congreſs of this colony have tranſmitted the ſame, and, from want of a ſeſſion of the Hon. Continental Congreſs, think it proper to addreſs you on the alarming occaſion.

By the cleareſt depoſitions relative to this tranſaction, it will appear that on the night preceding the 19th of April inſtant, a body of the King's troops, under the command of Col. Smith, were ſecretly landed at Cambridge, with an apparent deſign to take or deſtroy the military and other ſtores provided for the defence of this colony, and depoſited at Concord; that ſome inhabitants of the colony, on the night aforeſaid, whilſt travelling peaceably on the road between Boſton and Concord, were ſeized and greatly abuſed by armed men, who appeared to be officers of General Gage's army; that the town of Lexington by theſe means was alarmed, and a company of the inhabitants muſtered on the occaſion; that the regular troops, on their way to Concord, marched into the ſaid town of Lexington, and the ſaid company on their approach began to diſperſe; that, notwithſtanding this, the regulars ruſhed on with great violence, and *firſt began hoſtilities*, by firing on ſaid Lexington company, whereby they killed eight and wounded ſeveral others; that the regulars continued their fire, until thoſe of ſaid company, who were neither killed nor wounded, had made their eſcape; that Col. Smith with the detachment then marched to Concord, where a number of provincials were again fired on by the troops, two of them killed, and ſeveral wounded, before the provincials fired on them; and that theſe hoſtile meaſures of the troops produced an engagement that laſted through the day, in which *many of the provincials*, and *more of the regular troops*, were killed and wounded.

To give a particular account of the ravages of the troops as they retreated from Concord to Charleſtown would be very difficult, if not impracticable. Let it ſuffice to ſay, that a great number of houſes on the road were plundered and rendered unfit for uſe, ſeveral were burnt, women in child-bed were driven by the ſoldiery naked into the ſtreets, old men peaceably in their houſes were ſhot dead, and ſuch ſcenes exhibited as would diſgrace the annals of the moſt uncivilized nation.

Theſe, brethren, are marks of miniſterial vengeance againſt this colony, for refuſing, with her ſiſter colonies, a ſubmiſſion to ſlavery. But they have not yet detached us from our royal ſovereign; we profeſs to be his loyal and dutiful ſubjects, and, ſo hardly dealt with as we have been, are ſtill ready, with our lives and fortunes, to defend his perſon, family, crown, and dignity. Nevertheleſs, to the perſecution and tyranny of his cruel miniſtry we will not tamely ſubmit; appealing to Heaven for the juſtice of our cauſe, we determine to die or be free.

We cannot think that the honour, wiſdom, and valour of Britons, will ſuffer them to be longer inactive ſpectators of meaſures in which they themſelves are ſo deeply intereſted; meaſures purſued in oppoſition to the ſolemn proteſts of many noble Lords, and expreſſed ſenſe of conſpicuous Commoners, whoſe knowledge and virtue have long characteriſed them as ſome of the greateſt men in the nation; meaſures executing contrary to the intereſt, petitions, and reſolves, of many large, reſpectable, and opulent counties, cities, and boroughs, in Great Britain; meaſures highly incompatible with juſtice, but ſtill purſued with a ſpecious pretence of eaſing the nation of its burthens; meaſures which, if ſucceſsful, muſt end in the ruin and ſlavery of Britain, as well as the perſecuted American colonies.

We ſincerely hope, that the great ſovereign of the univerſe, who hath ſo often appeared for the Engliſh nation, will ſupport you in every rational and manly exertion, with theſe colonies, for ſaving it from ruin; and that, in a conſtitutional connection with the mother country, we ſhall ſoon be altogether a free and happy people. *By order.*

JOSEPH WARREN, Preſident, *pro tempore.*

Mr. PURDIE.

AS the good people of this colony have been treated with the greateſt indignity by his Excellency the Governour, who has loſt their confidence, by ſome late tranſactions of his, will it not be extremely proper to aſſociate not to take out any marriage licenſes, but to be married agreeable to the rubrick of the church of England, on a publication of the banns of matrimony only?

CIVIS.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of Henrico county, at the courthouſe, on Friday the 5th of May 1775, to elect delegates to repreſent them in Convention one year, agreeable to the recommendation of the late Convention, RICHARD ADAMS, and RICHARD RANDOLPH, Eſquires, were elected for that purpoſe.

JOHN BECKLEY, clerk.

AT a meeting of the Williamſburg VOLUNTEER COMPANY, held the 25th day of May, 1775.

Reſolved, that every member in this company oblige themſelves, by the ties of honour and duty to their country, to march, on the ſmalleſt warning, to any part of the continent, where the general cauſe of American liberty may demand their attendance, provided that they do not by ſuch a ſtep leave their own country in a defenceleſs ſtate.

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this company, that landing of any foreign troops in this country will be, at the preſent critical juncture of affairs, a moſt dangerous attack on the liberties of this country; and that this company will, therefore, keep the moſt watchful eye on any movement from this quarter, that they will conſult their fellow countrymen in the different parts of this province on that head, and, ſhould they find an unanimity of ſentiment to prevail throughout this country reſpecting that particular, they are determined, with the aid and aſſiſtance of their fellow ſubjects, to reſiſt all ſuch arbitrary meaſures, at the expenſe of life and fortune.

JOHN BROWN, clerk.

Ordered, that the clerk deliver copies of the ſaid reſolves to Alexander Purdie, and John Pinkney, in order to be publiſhed.

LONDON, *March* 18.

PROTEST. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Die Martis, 21 *Martii*, 1775.

THE order of the day being read for the third reading of the American reſtraining fiſhery bill, and for the Lords to be ſummoned, the ſaid bill was accordingly read the third time, and ſeveral amendments being made thereto, it was moved that the bill, with the amendments, do paſs; which being objected to, after debate, the queſtion was put thereupon, and reſolved in the affirmative; contents 73, non-contents 21.

DISSENTIENT.

Becauſe the attempt to coerce, by FAMINE, the whole body of the inhabitants of great and populous provinces, is without example, in the hiſtory of this, or perhaps of any civilized nation; and is one of thoſe unhappy inventions to which Parliament is driven by the difficulties which daily multiply upon us, from an obſtinate adherence to an unwiſe plan of government. We do not know exactly the extent of the combitation againſt our commerce in New England, and the other

colonies; but we do know the extent of the puniſhment we inflict upon it, which is univerſal, and includes all the inhabitants. Amongſt theſe, many are admitted to be innocent, and ſeveral are alledged by miniſters to be, in their ſenſe, even meritorious. That government which attempts to preſerve its authority by deſtroying the trade of its ſubjects, and by involving the innocent and guilty in a common ruin, if it acts from a choice of ſuch means, confeſſes itſelf unworthy, if from inability, to find any other, admits itſelf wholly incompetent to the end of its inſtitution.

2dly. Becauſe the Engliſh merchants are puniſhed without any guilt, real or pretended, on their part. The people of the proſcribed provinces, though failing in their duty to government, ought to be permitted to diſcharge their obligations to commerce. Without their fiſhery, this is impoſſible. The merchants of England entertain no fears for their debts, except from the ſteps which are ſaid to be taken in their favour. Eight hundred thouſand pounds of Engliſh property, belonging to London alone, is not to be trifled with, or ſacrificed to the projects of thoſe who have conſtantly failed in every expectation which they have held out to the publick, and who are become more bigotted to methods of violence, in proportion to the experience of their inefficacy, and the miſchievous conſequences which attend them.

3dly. Becauſe the people of New England, beſides the natural claim of mankind to the gifts of Providence on their own coaſt, are ſpecially entitled to the fiſhery by their charters, which have never been declared forfeited. Theſe charters, we think (notwithſtaining the contempt with which the idea of publick faith has been treated) to be of material conſideration. The bill, therefore, not growing out of any judicial proceſs, ſeems equally a violation of all natural and civil right.

4thly. Becauſe we conceive that the attempt which has been made to BRIBE the nation into an acquieſcence in this arbitrary act, by holding out to them (by evidence at the bar) the ſpoils of the New England fiſhery, with upwards of 300,000l. a year, to be a ſcheme full of weakneſs and indecency: Of indecency, becauſe it may be ſuſpected that the deſire of the confiſcation has created the guilt; weak, becauſe it ſuppoſes that whatever is taken from the colonies is of courſe to be tranſferred to ourſelves. We may trample on the rules of juſtice, but we cannot alter the nature of things. We cannot convey to Great Britain the advantages of ſituation, which New England poſſeſſes, for the fiſhery. If the value of the commodity ſhould be enhanced at the foreign markets, by the excluſion of ſo large a part of the ſupply, it may either greatly injure the ſale of the commodity itſelf, or put the conſumers on new articles of conſumption, or new methods of ſupply, to the juſt ruin of thoſe who, deluded by avarice, have CHOSEN, from the vain hope of an enhanced market, to diſturb the natural, ſettled, and beneficial courſe of traffick.

5thly. Becauſe we do not apprehend that the topick ſo much inſiſted upon by a Lord high in office, in favour of this project, namely, the COWARDICE of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, to have any weight in itſelf, or be at all agreeable to the dignity of ſentiment which ought to characteriſe this Houſe. We do not think it true, that any part of the ſubjects of this empire are defective in bravery. It is to the laſt degree improper to act upon ſuch a ſuppoſition, as it muſt highly diſgrace our arms in caſe of misfortune, and muſt take away all honour from them in caſe of ſucceſs. Nothing can tend more effectually to defeat the purpoſes of all our coercive meaſures, than to let the people againſt whom they are intended know that we think our authority founded in their baſeneſs; that their reſiſtance will give them ſome credit, even in our own eyes, and that we attribute their obedience only to their want of courage. This is to CALL for reſiſtance, and to PROVOKE rebellion by the moſt powerful of all motives, which can act upon men of any degree of ſpirit and ſenſibility.

6thly. Becauſe the interdict from fiſhing and commerce is not to be terminated by any certain and definitive act to be done by the party interdicted, but its duration depends ſolely on the WILL of the Governours and majority of the Council in ſome of the provinces, upon their mere arbitrary opinion of the ſtate of commerce. In two of the proſcribed provinces, the interdict is made to depend on the ſame arbitrary will, in much worſe hands, thoſe of mere cuſtomhouſe officers. A power of ſuch magnitude is not fit to be delegated to any man, however wiſe, or however exalted.

But to deliver over ſeveral hundred thouſands of our fellow creatures to be STARVED, at the mere pleaſure of perſons in certain ſubordinate ſituations, and ſome of them in an office always more or leſs ſuſpicious and obnoxious, and neceſſary to be watched and guarded, rather than veſted with abſolute power over all, and this without any rule to guide their diſcretion, without any penalty to deter from an abuſe of it, is a ſtrain of ſuch TYRANNY, OPPRESSION, and ABSURDITY, as we believe never was deliberately entertained by any grave aſſembly.

Laſtly. Becauſe the bill, though in appearance a meaſure of retaliation only, upon a ſuppoſition that the colonies have been the firſt aggreſſors; by their aſſociation not to import goods from Great Britain, yet is, in truth, a moſt cruel enforcement of former oppreſſions; and that aſſociation is no more than a natural conſequence of antecedent and repeated injuries. And ſince the reſtraint of this bill is not to be taken off till the ſeveral colonies ſhall agree to receive again all goods whatſoever from Great Britain, and to pay all the duties impoſed by Parliament, not excepting thoſe upon tea; and ſince three of them muſt apply through the medium of the NEW Council of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and the laſt mentioned province is obliged not only to acknowledge the new charter, but ſubmit in all reſpects to the ſevere conditions of the port bill before they can be releaſed from their hardſhips; ſince theſe are the terms, and the only terms, upon which this proſcription is to ceaſe, and the colonies muſt therefore ſubmit to be the SLAVES, inſtead of the SUBJECTS, of Great Britain, this bill, in its principle, is both arbitrary and unjuſt. And as we do not conceive any ground of expectation that the provinces will yield to ſuch hard conditions, a CIVIL WAR, which may probably end in the total ſeparation of the colonies from the mother country, will too naturally be the conſequence of this bill; in reſpect of which, as well as for the other reaſons hereby aſſigned, we do moſt ſolemnly and heartily proteſt againſt the ſame.

Abingdon, Stanhope, Richmond, Rockingham, Ponſonby, Mancheſter, Craven, Leinſter, Devonſhire, Camden, Cholmondeley. Abergavenny, Wycombe, Torrington, Effingham, Fitzwilliam.

AT *a meeting of the freeholders of* Middleſex *county, convened at the courthouſe at* Urbanna, *on* Monday *the* 24*th of* April 1775, EDMUND BERKELEY, *and* JAMES MONTAGUE, *Gentlemen, were unanimouſly choſen delegates to repreſent the ſaid county in convention, for one year.*

SIMON FRASER, clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 25, 1775.

THE *Viſiters and Governours of* William *and* Mary *college are deſired to meet on* Thurſday *the* 8*th of* June.

By order of the Rector.

MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Cl. Viſit.

BEDFORD, *April* 6, 1775.

WHEREAS my wife *Frances* has behaved in a very uncommon manner to me of late, this is to forwarn all perſons from having any dealings with her on my account, as I will not be anſwerable for any debts of her contracting after this date.

(‖) JOHN STIFF.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on *Tueſday* the 15th of *Auguſt* next, at Mr. *Spencer Boyd*'s ſtore in *King* and *Queen* county, and entered upon at *Chriſtmas* next,

TWO *valuable tracts of land adjoining each other, lying in the lower end of the ſaid county; one of which I now live on, containing* 237 *acres. The other was lately the property of Mr.* Thomas Foſter, *by plat* 180 *acres. They will be ſold ſeparately or together, as may appear moſt eligible on the day of ſale. They are in good order for cropping, and the ſoil is well adapted for the culture of corn and tobacco. Their ſituation for trade is very convenient, and there are good improvements upon them. I apprehend a more particular deſcription is unneceſſary, as no perſon will incline to make a purchaſe, of ſuch importance, without viewing the premiſes. I ſhall therefore be always ready to ſhow the ſame to any perſon between this and the day of ſale, and to treat for a private bargain. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond with approved ſecurity; but if not diſcharged when due, to carry intereſt from the date.*

WILLIAM DILLARD, junior.

*** *At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold, ſeveral likely* NEGROES, *one of which is an exceeding good carpenter and wheelwright. For terms apply as above.*

DOTTEREL

STANDS *at* Stratford, *the ſeat of the late Honourable* Philip Ludwell Lee, *and will cover mares at* 3*l. the ſeaſon, or* 20*s. the leap. Good care and paſturage for the mares, but if they ſtray they will not be accounted for. The publick has lately been ſufficiently advertiſed of the goodneſs of his pedigree.*

The ADMINISTRATORS.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, in* Staunton, *the* 22*d of* April, *a ſervant boy named* WILLIAM LUSCOMBE, 17 *or* 18 *years of age, about four feet ten inches high, of a whitely complexion, and black hair; had on, when he went away, a reddiſh coloured coat, blue waiſtcoat, and red pluſh breeches. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have* 20*s. reward if taken in this county, and if out thereof* 40*s.*

2‖ ROGER NORTH.

RUN *away from the ſubſcriber, in* Auguſta *county, the* 25*th of* February, *a convict ſervant man named* JOHN THRIFT, *about five feet ten inches high, well made, brown hair, and has a very impudent look; had on, when he went away, an old felt hat, a brown hunting ſhirt, a light coloured ſagathy waiſtcoat, old buckſkin breeches, old ſhoes, and white yarn ſtockings. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that I may get him, ſhall have* 20*s. if taken in the county, and if out of the county* 40*s. beſides reaſonable charges if brought home.*

2‖ ROBERT M'KITTRICK.